

In-urante

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000, LE 2,000 SHARES OF \$1,000 EACH.

\$100 per Share to be paid on Allotment, and \$100 six months after Allotment.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the following Resolutions passed at a Meeting of the Shareholders of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company held on the 8th instant, applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited will be received by the General Managers, the form of application to be as follows:

To the General Managers and Consulting Committee of the HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, GENTLEMEN.—

I request you to allot me Shares of One Thousand Dollars each in the above named Company, and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number which may be allotted to me, and to pay a Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share on Allotment, and a further Call of One Hundred Dollars per Share, six months after Allotment, and I further undertake to subscribe to the Deed of Settlement when called on to do so.

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO ABOVE.

No. 1.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby authorized to adopt measures for the reconstruction of the Company as the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, on the basis proposed in the Memorandum of the 2nd April presented to this Meeting:

No. 2.

That the General Managers and Consulting Committee are hereby requested to receive applications for Shares in the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited, and on the receipt of such applications to the extent of One Thousand Shares, to call an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Company for the purpose of authorizing its dissolution and the transfer of its assets and liabilities to the new Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.

N.B.—Forms of application for Shares may be had at the Office of the Company, Queen's Road, Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate. Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do. Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, $\frac{3}{4}$ do. Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for Short Period Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding one month, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the Annual Rate. Above 1 month and not exceeding three months, $\frac{1}{2}$ do. Above 3 months and not exceeding six months, $\frac{3}{4}$ do. Above 6 months, the full Annual Rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company, Hongkong, April 7, 1868.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual Terms and Conditions.

Risks will also be accepted at the following Ports—

Canton, by Messrs DEACON & CO., Macao, E. L. LIMA, Esq. Amoy, Messrs BOYD & CO. Fuzhou, Messrs KINNAAR & CO. Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to ADAM SCOTT & CO., Agents, Hongkong, May 22, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Miscellaneous.

THE TREATY PORTS OF
China and Japan,
A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
MUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.
518. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by
T. MAYERS, F.R.G.S.; H. M. C. S.
D. DENNIS, Late H. M. C. S.,
CHAS. KING, Lieut. R. M. A.
LONDON: CHARLES A. SAINT, (late A.
Shortrede & Co.)

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.

Price, \$5, leather half bound.

NOTES OF THE PRESS.

N. C. Daily News, May 16.)
An interesting book has lately been

published, entitled "The Treaty Ports of China and Japan," to which it forms a guide, and regarding the history in it gives interesting particulars of the various localities described are, and an appendix shows the existences of transport between Europe and these two countries.

A of the kind was much needed, to within reach of the general public information, regarding the districts they reside that had hitherto concealed under the mysterious hieroglyphics of the Chinese language, or at least to analogues. The modest hope by the authors, that much will be known to the general reader, is, we fully justified. * * * Hongkong ton, for example, each occupy more

90 pages, comprising every conceivable particular regarding them, from their native and foreign, to particulars of geological formation and botanical of the neighbourhood. * * * Not

the most interesting feature in the book review, is the insight it affords us of the character of the population in districts of this vast empire. * * *

One most interesting chapter is devoted

to the history and topographical of Formosa. The vicissitudes of

of its inhabitants, the peculiarities of the reptile mineral wealth of its

and of Sir Winch's tastes, must have

powerful attractions. From his

"On Formosa" are derived many

particulars given in the work under

* * * Interesting descriptions

fauve and flora of the island are

details of which we refer our

to the book itself. We have,

said enough to show the scope and

of the work; and must take

it for the present, though with the

of completing our sketch of the

the most important feature in the

is detailed at greater length.

We come to consider that the book makes no pretensions to be a his-

torical guide book, we cannot

recommence it at once the most

the work of its kind ever issued. The

may be termed the China Brad-

and the text teams with interesting

historical, botanical, and descrip-

tive maps and plans are useful illus-

trations of the geographical position of the

ports, and a valuable assistance both

traders and residents.

The Englishman (Calcutta) of June 8—

celebrated volumes of the French

line on China, and Sir Rutherford

an account of Japan are, no

works of a far higher class

more extensive scope than the one

before us; but for practical utility,

purposes of locomotion, trading

in any of the places coming within

the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, by Messrs Mayer, Dennis and

surpasses them. It is difficult to

under what class of books to place it.

contains a mixture of history, topo-

graphy, Murray's Hand-book and

descriptions, all as complete and

in their own line as could be

expected; and though, perhaps, the book will

be attractive to students, it is cal-

culated to give a more intimate knowl-

edge of its contents, aided by the ex-

planed maps which accompany it—the

Chinese—than any of the

aboratory works that have preceded

We trust we have said enough

that for any one about to visit, or

either of the countries described,

book contains not only most valuable

but many useful hints.

Our Recorder May 7, and Supreme

and Consular Gazette May 18, 1867,

useful book has just been issued

in Peking in Hongkong under the

"Guide Book and Vade-mecum

Treaty Ports of China and Japan,"

and edited by Mr N. B. Dennis.

book is very conveniently got up; is

filled with maps of the various trea-

and contains headed much useful

information, historical sketches of

interest. Our readers will feel ne-

interested in what is said concern-

ing this place is conveyed in Mr

work. * * * The other ports

and also those in Japan are

described, and almost all par-

which can be required by the

or resident are to be found in

which may be justly regarded

"Murray" for China.

Post-Office Notifications.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
Per "UNDINE," on Sunday, the 7th

instant, at 7.30 a.m.

MAILS BY THE "BEIJAR."

The Contract Packet "Bejar" will be despatched with the usual Mails or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as Letters for Registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 p.m. on the 11th Inst. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 p.m. on the 11th inst., until 6 a.m. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 a.m. on the 12th inst., will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a Late Fee of 15 cents.

The latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 a.m. and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 5 a.m. on the 12th June.

Further, late letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom via Marseilles or to Singapore, may be posted on the Packet from 11.30 to 11.50 a.m. on payment of a late fee of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the window set apart for the purpose, on the East Side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which payment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently-stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the postage.

Letters posted after 6 a.m. on the 12th June will not be forwarded unless the Late Fee as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 9 a.m. on the 11th Inst., will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Postage Stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correpondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of "Late Fees," when the Stamp or Stamp representation the late fee should be placed on the lower left-hand corner.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance 1, of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 23rd January, 1864, and no other Coin, but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

Hongkong, April 8, 1868.

NOTIFICATIONS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE Hotel is now open, where Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation.

Private Rooms for Dinner parties.

Breakfast from 9 to 10 A.M.

Tiffin, 1 to 2 P.M.

Dinner at 7 P.M.

N.B.—The Public Bar will open on Saturday, the 7th instant.

CHAS. S. DUGGAN,
Manager.

Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG & WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

The Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Commissaries and Masters of Vessels to their establishments at Whampoa and Hongkong, which offer every facility for the docking and loading of Vessels of all classes.

Their Docks at Whampoa are in good working order and are pumped out by Steam, and the workshops comprise the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker, and Machinery works.

Materials supplied of the best kind and on the most reasonable terms. A Jetty with a pair of powerful lifting shears, alongside of which masts and booms can be taken out of Vessels.

The Hongkong establishment (lately known as Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO.) comprises also the different departments of Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler-maker, and Machinery works.

On the above dates, the Company will be ready to receive their complaints to the Office of the Directors.

FOR A BOX PACKET, OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS

Under 4 ounces, 6 cents.

Above 4 ounces and not exceeding 8 ounces, 12 ,

Above 8 ounces and not exceeding 12 ounces, 18 ,

Above 12 ounces and not exceeding 16 ounces, 24 ,

For every additional 4 oz., 6 .

The Postage must in all cases be paid in advance.

Special attention is directed to the following Rules and Regulations which will be strictly enforced:

AS REGARDS BOOKS.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Almanacks, Maps or Prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (in the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the Books, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written or plain, or any mixture of the three.

All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of the same or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be loose or attached; & a scroll in the case of prints, markers (whether of paper or otherwise), in the case of Books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appears thereto.

The Postage must be either with-

out a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

Every Book packet must be either with-

out a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

The Postage must be either with-

out a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

The Postage must be either with-

out a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

The Postage must be either with-

out a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides.

It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth; exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

Shipping.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American ship
"MIDNIGHT,"
will have quick despatch as
above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The British ship
"JOHN L. DIMMOCK,"
will have quick despatch as
above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, April 23, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The British barque
"PARMAATTA,"
Captain ANDREWS, will have
quick despatch for the above
port.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 12, 1868.

FOR VICTORIA & PORT TOWNSEND,
(Puget Sound).
The British Ship
"SARAH MARCH,"
Captain MORTON, will have
early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, May 6, 1868.

FOR SALE FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The Tahitian steamer
"TITAU,"
Capt. CLARK of about 1000
tons capacity.
For further particulars, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1868.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
The Japanese barque
"OWARI,"
Capt. WRIGHT, of about 8,000
tons capacity.
Apply to
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

"WINDWARD," FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their bills of lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Those having the option of delivery at this or Shanghai are requested to state at once, at which port delivery will be taken. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, May 5, 1868.

"CHUSAN," FROM LONDON.

The above vessel having arrived in harbor, consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery of their goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at owners' risk and expense.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, May 21, 1868.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as General Commission Merchant under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, December 20, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr FERDINAND NISSEN in our firm ceased on the 30th April last.

The business will in future be conducted under the style and firm of ROBERTSON & CO., in which Mr. PETER GABAIN has been admitted a partner.

NISSEN & ROBERTSON.
Ningpo, May 9, 1868. 11am

NOTICE.
THE connection of the undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR FERDINAND NISSEN and MR HENRICH HOPPIUS have been authorized to sign our firm here and in China from this date.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, May 12, 1868. 11am

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date, Captain J. SAUNDERS will undertake the business of my marine surveying at this port.

H. J. DRING,
Marine Surveyor.
Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
WITH reference to the above, the business hitherto carried on by H. J. DRING, Esq. at Foochow will be conducted by the undersigned.

J. C. SAUNDERS,
Chop Min,
Pagoda Anchorage,
Foochow, August 1, 1867.

NOTICE.
MR SIDNEY DEACON is authorized to sign our firm per procurator from this date.

DEACON & CO.
Canton, February 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
FROM and after this date Mr GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this port.

S. L. PHELPS,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
MY Business, as Ship and Insurance Broker Commission Agent, etc. hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style of Firm of J. S. HOOK, Son & Co.

J. S. HOOK.
Hongkong, September 23, 1867.

NOTICE.
R. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorized to sign our name at Canton from this date.

RUSSELL & CO.
China, February 15, 1868.

NOTICE.
WE have established Mr J. R. CUNNINGHAM, our agent in Amoy and all business addressed to his care comes under our control.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, June 1, 1868. 11am

NOTICE.
MR. HENRY LISTON DALRYMPLE is authorized to sign our firm per procurator, at Foochow from this date.

BIRLEY & Co.
Hongkong, June 3, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR BENJAMIN ROBERT STANFORD was admitted a Partner in our firm on 1st January, 1868.

J. McDONALD & Co.,
Shipwrights.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868. 11am

NOTICE.
WE have authorized Mr. CLAUDE BUDDE to sign our firm from this date.

DREYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE interest and responsibility of Mr. W. C. VAN OORDT in our firm ceased on the 1st January, 1868.

ROSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, November 19, 1867.

Have this day established myself as a General Commission Merchant under the style or firm of VAN OORDT & Co.

(3d) W. C. VAN OORDT.
Yokohama, October 24, 1867.

NOTICE.
I HAVE this day established myself at this port as a Public Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent under the style or firm of JOHN ODELL & Co.

JOHN ODELL.
Foochow, April 13, 1868. 11am

NOTICE.
I HAVE established myself at this port as a General Storekeeper and Commission Agent.

JAMES EDWARDS.
89, Yokohama, March 19, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR RYLE HOLME has been admitted a partner in our firm.

GLOVER & Co.
Nagasaki, January 1, 1867.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in Queen's Road, commanding a good view of the Harbour from the North side. The House contains eight good Rooms with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back, Kitchens, Servants' Rooms and Godowns on ground Floor.

Apply to TURNER & Co.
Hongkong, February 8, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs ARNOLD, KANG & CO., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.

Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to JOHN BURD & Co.
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns on Moderate Terms.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Hongkong, May 1, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS. HUNT & CO. ceases from this date.

ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

NOTICE.
THE connection of the Undersigned with the firm of Messrs THOS

Temperature.

HONGKONG, 6th June, 1868.	
9 A.M.	3 P.M.
ester, ...	30,060 29,986
thermometer,	78 82
lb., ...	80.0 86.0
lb., ...	78.0 79.0
um S. Rgr., ...	— 89.0
Sun's Rgr., ...	75.0 —
Sun's Rays, ...	— 119
on Grass, ...	74.0 —
Rain on Grou,	0.47 —
{ above, ...	0.45 —
E. S.E.	— 8
... 2 3	8 5
... 4 3	—
Dull. Fine.	—

HOUS SERVICES ON SUNDAYS

IN HONGKONG.

John's CATHEDRAL.—Morning, 11

—Rev'd. W. R. Beach, M.A., Col-

elegiant. Afternoon 6 o'clock.—Rev-

Varren.

N CHURCH.—Minister, Rev. D. B.

—Morning Service, 11 A.M.; Even-

ing.

STEPHEN'S MISSION CHAPEL.—(Ser-

Chines.) Morning 10 o'clock.—

F. Warren, Rev. Lo Sam Yuen,

on 3 o'clock.—The same.

CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.—Wellin-

gton, Very Rev. T. Raimondi, P.P.

In the morning, at 5.30, 1st Mass;

Mass with Sermon in Portuguese;

Mass in Chinese by the Rev. S. Chu; at

Evening in Portuguese; 6, Benedic-

TANUS XAVIER'S CHAPEL.—Spring

In the morning, at 7, Mass with

in Chinese, by the Rev. F. Yau.

Roman Catholic Reformatory,

point, Rev. B. Vignau. Service at

FOUNDRY HOUSE.—Service in

Chinese language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,

Sunday, at half past ten A.M., in

of the Berlin Foundry House,

point.

E. HOME.—Evening Service, at

STADEPHIAN SYNAGOGUE.—Lynd-

Terrace. Service at 3 P.M. every

REVIEW OF THE TREATY.

real tenor of our remarks as to

the revision of the Home Government

the revision of the Treaty, we

proven correct by the latest

intelligence to hand. We

at, on the 24th April, "Colonel

asked the Secretary of State for

Affairs whether, in view of the

modifications in the Treaty of

this year, an opportunity will

be given to members of the House to

the changes before they were

adopted.—Lord Stanley was un-

to say, in reply, that there was

necessity for modifying the

and he had not the power to

from the Constitutional practice

which treaties were made on the

ability of the Executive Govern-

He was in communication with

Chambers of Commerce, and un-

any observations which any

member might feel disposed to

would meet with due attention."

concerning to know that any

a matter involving vast com-

interests, and our future relations

country containing about three

and fifty millions of inhabitants,

meet with due attention;" but in

Lord Stanley's assertion that

no absolute necessity for, mo-

the treaty, we are rather sceptical

of following the "attention"

to the said remarks. The British

in China who have hitherto

sceptical of the truth of the

to which we were first to

publicity may now possibly be

of the error they have com-

in permitting matters to pro-

such a length that it is now too

offer any effectual remonstrance

proposed course of the Govern-

which has evidently adopted

man more as its motto. For

the vexations and losses at

upon the present system of lev-

prohibiting interior navigation

indeed, imposing arbitrary taxes

the Lekin, and in some cases

only refusing to adhere even to

the treaty, will fall most heavily

the class to whose confident neglect

able action the decision arrived

Lord Stanley is mainly owing. It

is peculiarly gratifying to the

several Chambers of Commerce in China to find that their memorials are thus quietly ignored. For, despite the promise already given in Parliament to produce all such documents, the delay which has occurred in so doing has effectively prevented any practical results being arrived at. The date upon which the first ten years of the existent treaty expires is the 26th of this month, beyond which is a grace of six months—the 26th of December 1868. If no demand be made on either side before that date the existing treaty will remain in force until the 26th June 1878. We congratulate the British Community in China upon their prospects!

LOCAL.

We learn by the *Glenycle*, from Shanghai, that the steamer *Amenan* had reached Hankow safely, and was to leave for London about the 10th instant. She may consequently be expected here about the 20th. The *Achilles* was to leave Shanghai for Foochow on the 4th. Both steamers we believe, have cargo of tea engaged, the former at £3,80 per ton, for the defendant, Mr. Hayllar, instructed by Mr. Gaskell. The Attorney General left the

SEVERE BEAUS WITH PIRATES.

The honor and glory (coupled with the risk and danger) of probably the first organized naval engagement with the pirates of these coasts have apparently fallen to the share of the commander (Lieut. Donville) of H. M. B. M.'s gunboat *Algerine* and his officers and men. At midnight of yesterday the gunboat returned, with a captured junk and a number of prisoners; and the particulars of her cruise appear to be as follows. In company with Mr. Deane, acting Superintendent of Police, Lieut. Donville started on the 25th ultimo in the *Algerine* in search of a junk or snake-boat which had committed a piracy just outside this Harbor; but Mr. Deane returned when he had reached as far as Stanley. The *Algerine* then proceeded round to Mrs. Bay, where, from information given by the Mandarin, she captured a piratical junk of about 100 tons. So soon as the gunboat hove in sight, the pirates, whose craft was at anchor in a small bay, immediately took to the land, where they were soon followed by a party from the *Algerine*, who landed and gave chase; but as the pirates had the start of us, we were unable to overtake them. The learned friend might satisfy His Lordship that there were grounds for making the rule absolute, and he (Mr. P.) was content to allow time, but not on the ground of rights to plead justification.

Mr. Pollard, who had agreed to plead the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he might have one month to plead and to demur to the charge of piracy. The learned counsel recommended that the law should be allowed to remain as it was with respect to public libels, such as blasphemy and sedition.

His Lordship: You say that in an indictment of this sort, Lord Campbell's Act

Mr. Pollard, who said he appeared to

the cause against the rule. Defendant asked that he

4th, Ti-bet.
5th, Kwei-chou.
6th, Szechuen, East.
7th, Szechuen, West.
8th, Szechuen, South.
9th, Ho-nan.
10th, Hu-pe.
11th, Shan-si.
12th, Hu-nan.
13th, King-wan.
14th, Pei-chihli, East.
15th, Pei-chihli, North.
16th, Pei-chihli, South.
17th, The Kiang.
18th, King-ai.
19th, Shen-ai.
20th, Shan-tung.
21st, Fo-kien.
22nd, Corea.
23rd, Nancowin.
24th, Mongolia.

I reserve further particulars to a future note.

D. N.

COAL IN CHINA (vol. 2 p. 2)—Your correspondent A. C. asks for various information respecting Coal in China. First as regards the varieties to be found, there are the three usual classes of Anthracite, Bituminous coal and Lignite. All these are said to occur in the north of China more especially in Shensi, and are said to be procured from the same measures. In Shantung many bituminous coals of good quality are found; of these the finest seems to come from the neighbourhood of Po-shan-hien; it is a reasonably pure caking coal, and can be procured in large lumps with a clean light fracture.

In the centre of China, coal of two main varieties is procured; one is bituminous coal found as far south as Nanking and portions of Kiangsu, and which is probably identical with the coal of Shansi; the other is Anthracite, generally very impure and occurring in the other subcarboniferous rocks. This latter in Kiangsu is found in connection with valuable deposits of Hematite as yet perfectly unworked. It also is to be found in parts of Kiangsu as at Sui-chang near Kiukiang; in many parts of Huph, as near Hingkwoh and Kechow on the Yangtze. It likewise stretches down into Chekiang where it occurs in the prefectures of Kinghwa and Kuchow. Some specimens from the latter locality seem superior to any others I have in my possession belonging to the same formation. In Hunan, coal of similar quality is mined near Siangtan, from which place large quantities are exported to the lower branches of the Yangtze; this coal is often burned on board the steamers but is of inferior quality.

In the centre portion of Kiangsi it would appear that the two varieties of coal are also found; in Kwang-fu the coal as described seems to be bituminous; in other localities anthracite. Anthracite however seems to occur in Fukien in Chang-chow-fu, and in Quantung on the north of the Hain in Chao-chow-fu.

In Quantung at Hwahien, in Quantung, an impure semi-bituminous coal is found; at Shing-chow-fu coal is likewise found, but I am not able to say of what description. At other localities within the province coal seems likewise to be found.

Secondly: as to the means of working the mines, they are, as may be supposed, very primitive. To obtain the Anthracite coal in Kiangsu and Kwang-pi pits are sunk at an angle of about 45° with the horizon till the seam is struck, along which they are then deflected as the case may require, but no regular system of galleries is used; this coal is however, generally bedded at high angles and is often vertical. There is generally sufficient drainage through natural channels in the rock, the mines being opened where practicable at a high level. In one spot in Huph I found a system of bamboo pumps at work. At Kwang-fu the mines are worked from regular vertical shafts, the men and materials being raised, and lowered by means of an ordinary windlass; ventilation is effected by means of bamboo tubes down which a current of air is forced.

In Shansi and Chihli both methods of working seem to be adopted, together with a third of forming the shaft in a spiral direction up which the coal can be carried, in these mines ventilation, according to the Rev. Mr. Edkins, is often effected by a fan at the pit's mouth; I have seen a similar arrangement in Kiangsi where an ordinary winnowing fan was made use of.

In the island of Yakosima near Nagasaki, where coal beds of extremely late formation occur, the coal crops out at a low angle on the eastern face of the island; to obtain the mineral here long galleries are driven down the slope of the beds. No attempt is made to work the coal at either side by means of cross galleries, but when the distance to the end of the first becomes too great to admit of the coal being profitably carried out, another parallel with the first, is opened at a small distance. Some of the lower mines are much below the level of the sea. The drainage is effected by small reversed water wheels, each wheel being worked by a boy and giving a rise of about 21 inches.

The lignite in the north of China is not much, while I have no information to the method of working it.

THOS. W. KNOMILL.

天地會 THIAN TI HWU. The Heaven League or Heaven-Earth League. A Secret Society with the Chinese in China and India. By Gustave Schlegel, Interpreter for the Chinese Language to the Government of Netherlands-India, Member of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences and of the Royal Institute for the Philology, Geography, and Ethnology of Netherlands-India. With an Introduction and Numerous Cuts and Illustrations, Reprinted from the Transactions of the Batavian Society of Arts and Sciences, Vol. XXXII—Batavia: Lange & Co., 1866, pp. XL, 253.

Various attempts have been made within the last thirty years to penetrate the mysteries of the secret societies which have long been known to flourish in China and which, under the laxity of foreign Governments in the Straits and Netherlands-India have attained a development far exceeding the point they originally started from in the mother-country. Surmises and partial information were, however, all that even such capable inquirers as the Rev. Robert Morrison, Dr. Milne, and others could base their attempted elucidations upon; and the distinction of bringing to light an authentic view of the method of organizing the great Triad Society, or League of Heaven and Earth, and of explaining its objects, has been reserved for Mr. Schlegel, an accomplished Chinese scholar in the service of the Dutch East Indian Government. Several causal sources of documents relating to the societies in Java, Siam, and

Borneo have furnished Mr. Schlegel with the particulars which have hitherto been vaguely sought from oral information, and in addition to a history of the rise of the existing League (as given in a somewhat mystical narrative by its own records) he has been enabled to produce the text of its secret signs, its immense "catohism," its prayers, and the thirty-six articles of its oath of initiation. According to the history of the League as given by Mr. Schlegel, it originated in 1734 in a compact between five Buddhist priests and a few associates, who entered into a conspiracy ostensibly for the overthrow of the Manchu power; and adopting the character *Yi Hung*, in commemoration of the title of the founder of the Ming dynasty (*Huang-wu*) as one of their principal symbols, this secret society thus formed has been known to the initiates as the Hung League, and to the outside public indifferently as the San-ho (Triad) League and the Ten Ti (Heaven and Earth) League, both designations referring in fact to one and the same mystic symbolism. It would be impossible to enter into this place on the speculations indulged in by Mr. Schlegel in his introductory chapter, in which he points out with great truth and striking force the similarity between many of the usages of the Hung League and those of European free-masonry; but a word of dissent must perforce be added from the deduction he draws from a number of circumstances which appear to him to prove the immense antiquity of the League substantially in its present form. This inference does not bear the test of examination. The Triad Society we believe to be a mere association of brigands, to whom the reactivation of the Ming dynasty was a convenient pretext, and to whom the use of the mystic phraseology of the Buddhist and Taoist systems came naturally in the employment of an initiation of the Christian mysteries, the sacrament of bread and wine, the oath on the cross &c., would come to any secret society that might be formed in London to-morrow.

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the theory adopted by the learned author there can be no doubt as to the practical value of his exposé of the inner mechanism of so remarkable a league. The fact that the work, including all the voluminous treatise, is written throughout in almost idiomatic English is at once a compliment to our language and a striking testimony to the linguistic attainments of Mr. Schlegel.

A very curious feature contained in the Appendix is not without special interest in Hongkong, where many of the professional thieves and robbers are members of the Triad League. It consists in a vocabulary of the slang or secret terms in use among the members of the fraternity, and the predominance of phrases in which "to plunder" is the ruling verb affords a striking commentary on the high-flown moral maxims which abound in the constitution, as exhibited by Mr. Schlegel of the League.

SIR CHARLES LYELL ON PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT.

(From an American Paper.)
Those who have visited Fortress Monroe—that great bulwark which preserved to the Union the control of the tide-waters of Virginia and Maryland during the late civil war—have doubtless noticed an old brick light-house, standing just in front of the water battery, and not over a hundred yards from the wharf. For years it had stood there, answering back with its steady rays, the bright, cheerful flashes from the light on Cape Charles, and guiding the seamen in from the dangerous ocean, to the calm and snug anchorage of Hampton Roads. It is a very plain tower, some sixty feet in height, with an ordinary old-fashioned lantern; and the only changes made in it since its erection have consisted in giving it, from time to time, fresh coats of white wash.

Looking at it, you would never think that it could have a story connected with it. And yet it was the scene of a regular ghost-story which was, for the time, about as dreadful and mysterious as anything could be.

About six years before the war, the light-house was kept by a widow woman, who had been reduced from wealth to poverty, by a sad train of circumstances, and who had secured the pittance afforded by the position through the influence of the officers of the garrison; and a number of the gentry living in the neighbourhood, and in Hampton. The duties of the situation were performed by her son—a lad of sixteen or eighteen—whose promptness and faithfulness won the praise of all connected with the post, so that such great satisfaction was given that Mrs. Lane—so shall we call her for present uses—was continued in her place for two successive Administrations; a thing almost unheard of in the United States. The month of March is cold and blustering everywhere, but especially so at Old Point Comfort, as the garrison of Fortress Monroe can well testify; for during that month, they are visited with many fearful storms, which sweep over the narrow sand neck with such violence that it almost seems as if the massive fort itself would be blown over into the water.

One cold night in March, in the year 1856, Mrs. Lane was sitting before her fire, dozing, when she was aroused by a loud knocking at the door. Opening it, she found one of the guard at the fort standing before it.

"What is the matter?" she asked in surprise. "The lamps have gone out in the light-house," replied the soldier.

Turning towards the shore, the widow saw that the usual station was true. Old Point Light no longer warned the mariners of the dangers of the coast; and the wind was blowing a hurricane. "Dear me!" she exclaimed, in distress; "what shall I do? Dick is over at Hampton; and he will not be back to-night; and I am hardly able to stand against this wind."

"If you will get the materials for renewing the light," said the man, "I will go down with you, and help you."

Thanking him, the widow soon wrapped herself comfortably in shawl and hood, and started for the light-house. She had a hard task, however, to ascend the steps, except for the aid of the soldier; at last reached the tower. They entered, and were about to ascend the long flight of winding steps which led to the lantern, when they heard a strange sound which made them pause.

Tramp, tramp, tramp! The sound came heavy and dull from the top of the tower, like some one slowly and heavily descending the steps. "Merry on me!" cried the widow. "Some one is in the lantern."

"Who are you? and what are you doing up there?" cried the soldier.

There was a pause in the sound; and then a wild hollow voice rang through the tower, "Woe woe to the ships! woe to

the sea!"

standing the large addition since made to our knowledge of fossil remains." For though continual changes in the position of land and sea have been going on, accompanied by fluctuations of climate, and though the animal world has been incessantly adapted to those changes, no satisfactory proof has been offered "of any law of progressive development governing the extinction and renovation of species, and causing the fauna and flora to pass . . . from a simple to more complex organization"; and therefore the principle of adaptation was not a continuous evolution of new and higher forms sprung from older ones, but local and akin merely to present geographical arrangements of land and water which rendered it "under certain circumstances, improbable that higher forms of life should have been preserved, in older strata. Very many orthodox naturalists, perhaps partly through timidity, rejoiced in this conclusion and few disputed it, but some could not help feeling misgivings on so serious a point that their minds revolved on it as inconsistent with many geological and paleontological facts, and the safest possible logic than an opposite hypothesis. Having, however, no clearer proposition of their own to make, they rested in the hope that something in their estimation more philosophical would some day turn up. This hope was realized in the publication of Darwin's book on the *Origin of Species*, and as rapid as the hold that it has taken, on the public mind, that the language incident to the explanation of "the struggle for life," and the gradual evolution of new forms consequent thereon, has passed into the phraseology of every-day conversation. In spite of many obscure points and semi-contradictions in dealing even with the larger details of the subject, in a sort of summary of the question, Sir Charles now allows "that we have been fairly led by paleontological researches to the conclusion that the invertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection in their organization;" and with regard to the mammals themselves that in which they would be arranged according to the classification of the vertebrates, birds, and mammals made their appearance in a chronological order analogous to that in which they would be arranged zoologically according to an advancing scale of perfection

THE CHINA MAIL.

more astonished than before at the news of the message. The fact that Lockhart having traversed the distance of eight miles between the scene of collision and this place in so short a space of time was indeed miraculous. I pondered upon till the whistle of an approaching train caused me from my reverie. Upon alighting upon the platform I found that he had returned from N— with the sufferer by the collision. I endeavoured to convey those hurt to the carriages to receive them, and never forgot the sight that presented itself to me; but I will not horrify you by the appearance of the shattered and torn forms of the unfortunate passengers so carelessly bestowed in the several carriages, and driven slowly to the scenes of their preparations had already been made out of the carriages, as I fancied was called to the rear of the train station-master, and upon looking "back" ran to enquire the reason of such a scene. I recollect with horror, for on the floor of the carriage were persons (two women and a man) quite dead. The women must have exultantly, but upon the faces of the others no pain was visible.

I waited forward to offer any assistance, my eyes fell upon the young of the two females, now lay in horrified amazement; for all and resigned fate before me I only recognised the lineaments of a lady who had come to my office me previous to the arrival of the

I saw the young lady's body, I may imagine, shocked beyond me, and quite unable to assist in removing the others from the van.—(the station-master), doubtless that the sight had unnerved me, to return to the office, and not anything further.

Three bodies were subsequently to the Railway Hotel to await me, and in the meantime I made the master acquainted with the circumstances to the sudden appearance of the young lady. He was at first inclined to call her a delusion, but showed him the paper he was fairly and said we had better wait and see what Lockhart came down in reply to the

from London arrived here early afternoon, and sure enough, Sir, the first to alight and to make enquiry respecting the accident was a gentleman who said his name was Lockhart; he had been summoned from by a telegram he had received at that morning. He enquired about the young lady, and was relate. He then made enquiry for her, who he was afraid might have some slight injury, and expressed a desire to see her immediately. I then asked for the question, asked him in what his daughter's appearance was like, tall, and probably dressed-mourning. I was afraid to tell him the worst (for remember, no proof that the young lady I in the van was Miss Lockhart); it the coincidence of the telegram made me fancy it was she. I then hurried to the hotel, where a people who had come down were laudring to gain some information from friends and neighbours. I sorry for Mr Lockhart, I can tell he seemed to take on so; and heard for certain that his daughter they told me he fell down in

as his only child, and had never since her mother's death till a few days ago, and she was returning from the house of an old friend when it off. Lockhart was ill for some weeks, and saw his poor daughter after the accident, and was buried in the little churchyard long before he recovered from

her sufferings had all been removed

friends, but it was sad to think

Miss Lockhart was borne to the

she only relative near was death's door, and she was carried

long rest" by strangers.

Lockhart recovered after many

he frequently comes here now,

his daughter's grave in the little

questioned me about the telegram,

him all as it had occurred. He

very kind to me and says he is

that it was the spirit of his

and, indeed, Sir, I can give no

explanation of the sudden appearance

of the young lady that morning.

"I got him at home now, and you can

day with him. That's all

and don't you consider I

in thinking that spirits are

to visit the earth at times?"

"Yes," said I, "that your story has

me very strongly, and am much

you for your narrative."

Replied the clerk, raising from

on which he had hitherto been

I can say is I have told you a

and I can show you the young

in the churchyard and the paper, which I have still retained,

to see the ghostly record; I con-

sequently him, and having

the clerk led the way from

and by crossing field we soon

the churchyard. Here my com-

panions took a retired path, and passed

the church, from whose open

the full tide of praise from

assembled within the

the headstone of which I read

of Amy Lockhart, and the date

of her early death.

"I said the clerk, "if you please

my home I will let you see

me."

reached the house, my com-

the door with a latch-key, en-

all sitting-room on the ground

opening a little cabinet which

the further corner of the room,

a paper which he handed to

the window, for the char-

small and delicate, and read the

telegram, which were word

my companion had stated them

since I have puzzled over

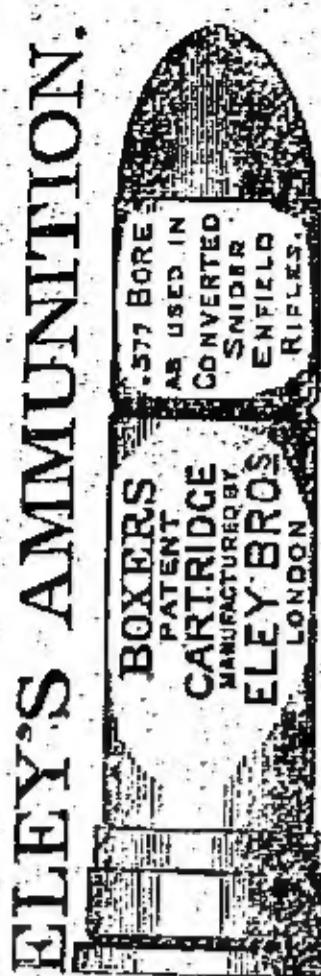
have just related, but I have

been able to arrive at any satis-

faction of the mystery contained in

that Sunday morning.

Miscellaneous.



These Cartridges are in three sizes, viz., .477 (or Snider Enfield) bore, .500 (or half inch) bore, and .451 (or small) bore.

These CARTRIDGES have been adopted after careful comparative trials against all other descriptions by Her Majesty's War Department, as the Standard Rifle Ammunition for the British Army, and are not only used exclusively for the Snider rifle, but are adapted to all other systems of Military Rifle Loading Rifles.

They are the cheapest cartridges known, carrying their own ignition, and being made wholly of Metal, are Water-proof and imperishable in any climate.

Boxer Cartridge Cases (empty), of all three sizes, packed with or without Bullets, and machine for fastening same in cartridges.

Winkers of Boxer CARTRIDGES, 45 bore, for Revolving Pistols, in use in Her Majesty's Navy.

The CARTRIDGES for Leidenvalleur Revolvers, Central Fire and Pin, 7.5 mm. bore.

Double Water-proof and E. B. Caps, Wire Carbtridges for killing game at long distance, &c.

Wadding to improve the shooting of game, and every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.

ELEY BROTHERS,
GEARY'S INN ROAD, LONDON, W.O.
WHOLESALE ONLY.

15

Miscellaneous.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR

EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.

Introduced and prepared by

ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist,

17 & 18, SPECK'S FIELDS, MILK END NEW TOWN

LONDON.

This perfectly white and delicately cleargranulated powder possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its cooling, refreshing and mild properties, as well as in its action as a salutis draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Lime and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tablets, Citrate of Lithia, Vicks Salt, Seidlitz Mixture and all other Granulated Preparations.

In CHANCERY—CAUTION BISHOP'S GRANULAR

EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used for the last five years was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of CHANCERY for an INSTRUCTION to restrain such imitation. The Instruction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of. Also, Bishop's NEW REMEDY for Skin Troubles should be in the hands of every person travelling by Sea.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
(Ex. Army Med. Staff)

CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood

stated that Dr. COLLIS BROWNE'S was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE: that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been

sworn to. Eminent Capital Physicians of London

stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne: that they prescribe it largely, and much more frequently than Dr. Brownie.—See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public are cautioned against using any other.

DR. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy provides quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, while creating many of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours of the day and night. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while Medical men extol its virtues most extenuately, using it in great quantities in the following diseases.

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colitis, Coughs, Asthma, Consumption, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne

—See Times, Dec. 31, 1864.

From Dr. Montague, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Birmingham.—Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Nervousness, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I daily give my strongest testimony, after 18 months' severe suffering, aid, when other remedies failed.

Dr. Low, Medical Missionary in India, reports

which it nearly always cures Cholera in India in which it is usually fatal.

Mrs. Forbes, wife of the Chaplain at Paris—"I cannot speak too highly of Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. I have not in any single instance been disappointed with the result, even in aggravated cases of Indian Cholera."

Extract from Medical Times, Jan. 12, 1866.

"Chlorodyne is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be so popular did it not supply a want and find a place."

Extract from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in cholera.—"We strongly advise you to consider the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too urgently urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

Beware of spurious and dangerous compounds sold as CHLORODYNE, from which frequent fatal results have followed.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words

"Dr. J. Collis Browne" on the Government stamp.

Overwhelming medical testimony recommends each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Agents—Hongkong, Messrs Watson & Co.

Agents—Calcutta, R. Scott, Thomson & Co.

Bombay—Tranchier & Co., Madras—Harris & Co.,

Umballa—Peak, Allen & Co., Hongkong—Messrs Watson & Co.

Agents not supplied with sufficient items.

To insure through Commissioners, their Pickles & all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM SPERM COIL, and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

and are manufacturers of every description of Quality Goods.

15

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.

(FREE FROM ADULTERATION.)

Manufactured by

GROSSE & BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen;

Soho Square, London.

15

TRADE

MARK

15

THOMAS BEAR'S

CELEBRATED

PICKLES, SAUCES, MUSTARD, KETCHUP, TART,

FRUIT, CUSTARD, JELLY, RASPBERRY VINEGAR,

ESSENCE OF BEEF, EXTREMELY CAYENNE, POTTED MEATS AND FISH, OYSTERS, LOBSTER, CRAB, MARMALADE, FLAVOURING ESSENCE, &

WASHING BOOKS
in English and Chinese.
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.
"China Mail" Office.

CHARLES A. SAINT has on sale
Score BOOKS
For RIFLE PRACTICE,
(as used at the WIMBLETON RIFLE
MEETINGS.)
CONTAINING—

LIST OF OFFICE BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND
COMMITTEE, LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES
OF THE ASSOCIATION, BY-LAWS, INSTRU-
CTIONS FOR REGISTER KEEPER, AND TAR-
GET REGISTERS.
PRICE, 50 cents each.
Suitable for the waistcoat pocket.

TO MEMBERS OF THE RIFLE
ASSOCIATION.

ON sale by CHARLES A. SAINT.
Biting Drill Cards.
(COLORED.)
PRICE 50 cents.

For Sale.
BY CHARLES A. SAINT.
The Hongkong Signals,

containing a plan of the Signals and flags
used at the Signal Station, Marryat's au-
thorized code, and all the regulations in
force respecting their use at Victoria Peak.

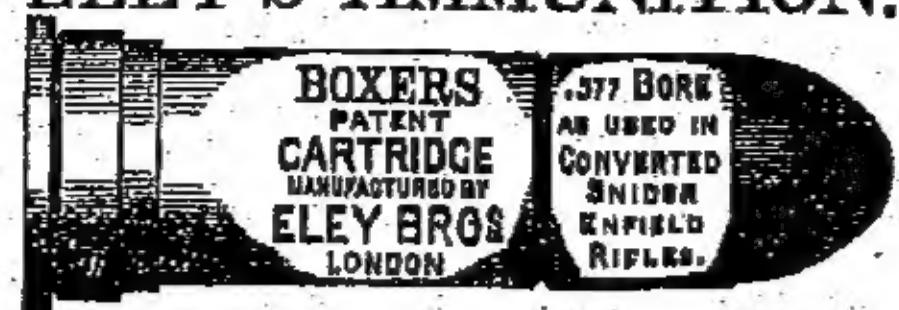
Also
the Principal House Flags,
belonging to and frequenting Hongkong.

PRINTED IN COLORS.

Price \$1.

Chinese Advertisements.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION.



子館樣各賣發街路先理忌頓蘭英
行來怡
打雀鑄六所之可價之試驗到西乃得快
館內皮鈎中間响用銅後使平彈發到西乃得快
錢及館內所用等物俱全

不怕水濕新樣銅帽引
在法國船藥列均而樣經藥包新
打雀鑄六响用銅後使平彈發到西乃得快
館內皮鈎中間响用銅後使平彈發到西乃得快
錢及館內所用等物俱全

並有鑄中所用各在合物水用於
並有鑄中所用各在合物水用於

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignee.	Intended Despatch
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS				
NAGASAKI	Bob Tail Nag	Br. ar. G. Home		
NINGPO	Madras *	N. G. bk. Siemsen & Co		
SHANGHAI	U. Service	Br. str. Wm. Pustau & Co		
Do.	Mona*	Br. str. A. Heard & Co		
YOKOHAMA	Lymoon	Br. bk. Landstet & Co		
OTHER PORTS				
CALIF.	Amaranth	N. G. bk. Melchers & Co		
HAMBURG	Sultan *	Br. bk. Order		
LONDON	Falcon *	Br. sh. Gibb, Livingston & Co		
PUGET SOUND	Sarah March	Br. sh. Russell & Co		
SAN FRANCISCO	J. L. Dimmock	Br. sh. Russell & Co		Early
Do.	Paramatta	Br. sh. Russell & Co		
Do.	Win. Chandler	Am. sh. Bosman & Co		
Do.	Midnight	Am. sh. Oliphant & Co		
Do.	J. Bertheaux	Bk. bk. Captain		

* At Whampoa.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Rig.	Guns.	Tons.	Captain.
Basilisk	British	steamer	—	1031	Hewett, V. C., Capt.
Bounder	British	gun-boat	3	230	Harding, Lieut.
Flamer	British	naval hospital	—	Attached to Melville	
Manila	British	gun-boat	—	Johnson, Lieut. Comr.	
Melville	British	naval hospital	—	R. Bernard, D.M.L.C. &c.	
Pearl	British	co. corvette	21	1469	John Fras Ross, Captain
Piscataqua	U. States	steam-frigate	—	3500	Daniel Ammin
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Oliver Jones

MEN-OF-WAR AT CANTON.

Cheng-taing	Chinese	gun-boat	3	Bessard
Fee-koong	Chinese	gun-boat	5	Edwards
Hai-ching	Chinese	Customs cruiser	4	Folsom

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Vessel	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Caldonia	British	227	Steward	Riach & Co
Dragon	Do.	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co
Fame, (110 h. power)	Do.	389	Carroll	H. & W. Dooh Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	456	Haswell	H. & M. Steam-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	Do.	617	Benning	H. & M. Steam-boat Co.
Lintin	Do.	69	Benning	Acheong
Little Orphan	Do.	40	Laid up	Union Dock Company Tug
Poyang	Do.	379	Princ Albert	H. & M. Steam-boat Co.
Princ Albert	Do.	101	Godsell	Q. Acheong
Sir J. Jejeebhoy	Amer.	140	Wilson	Thomas Hunt & Co
Spark	Do.	280	Graves	H. & M. Steam-boat Co.
Spee	British	—	—	—
White Cloud	British	—	—	—

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessel	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners
Fort William	Hongkong	B. sh.	1000	Townsend	P. & O. S. N. Steam Co
Mahomedie	Fuhchien Ningpo	B. bk.	292	Oliver	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Snipe	"	B. sh.	341	Green	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Water Witch	"	B. sh.	427	Lowes	Captain Lowes
Lady Hayes	"	B. sh.	384	Partridge	Jardine, Matheson & Co
Wellington	"	B. sh.	472	Bennett	David Sassoon Sons & Co
Pathfinder	Ta-kau, Formosa	B. sh.	262	—	Dent & Co
Tornate	"	B. bk.	—	—	—

THE CHINA MAIL.

No. 1562.—JUNE 6, 1868.

Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—WC, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—EC, on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignee or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS.							1868.
Behar	WC Perrins	Brit. str.	1603	June 3	3 P. & O. S. N. Co		
Domna	WC Bourdon	Ech. str.	1900	May 28	Messengers Imperials	Shanghai	
Suwonada	WC Jayne	Amer. str.	1802	June 2	2 A. Heard & Co		
Titava	EC Clark	Ech. str.	805	May 17	1 A. Heard & Co		
Undine	WC Toppin	Brit. str.	386	June 3	3 Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow, &c.	
SAILING VESSELS.							
Amaranth	W. Fabreus	N. Ger. bk.	400	May 8	8 Melchers & Co	Callao	Early
Anne	WC Petris	Brit. sch.	304	June 4	4 John Burd & Co		
Apenrade	W. Davidson	N. Ger. bk.	304	May 28	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Archer	W. Power	Amer. sh.	908	May 13	1 A. Heard & Co		
Bob Tail Nag	WC Graham	Brit. sch.	170	May 7	George Holmes	Nagasaki	Immediate
Canton	W. Godt	N. Ger. bk.	234	May 26	Siemssen & Co		
Carmarthenshire	W. Newsworth	Brit. sh.	812	May 1	1 Holliday, Wise & Co		
Castle	W. Nisted	Siam. bk.	374	May 22	Chinese		
China	K. Schmidt	N. Ger. sch.	817	May 30	Chinese		
Clusian	W. Roy	Brit. sh.	352	May 5	20 Holliday, Wise & Co		
Cintra	W. Favaclo	Port. sh.	294	June 5	6 Rozario & Co		
Clara Sayers	K. Brenner	Brit. sh.	326	June 6	5 Carlovit & Co		
Confucius	W. Stenzel	Brem. bk.	299	May 25	Siemssen & Co		
Costa Rica	W. Moullin	Brit. bk.	299	May 25	Alfred Hogg		
Daylight	W. Smith	Siam. bk.	350	May 12	Chinese		
Eagle	W. Kramer	Brit. bk.	348	June 5	8 Chitae		
Flying Buck	W. Brown	Brit. sch.	145	June 4	4 Captain		
George Croshaw	EC Alexander	Brit. sh.	670	May 4	4 Borneo Company		
Jeanie Bertheaux	Harison	Brit. bk.	508	May 18	18 Captain	San Francisco	
John L. Dimmock	W. Wenchell	Brit. sh.	1047	March 26	26 Russell & Co	San Francisco	Immediate
Josephine Amelie	E. Lagarde	Ech. sch.	148	May 24	24 Derode Freres		
Katarina Maria	W. Brandth	Dut. bk.	340	May 21	21 Borneo Company	Foochow	
Lymoon	E. Sorsen	Brit. bk.	425	May 25</			